



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

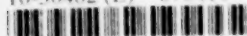
Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

**Identical letters dated 29 March 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed in January 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Caroline Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the identical letters dated 29 March 2010 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the
President of the Security Council**

**Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities during the
month of January 2010**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Acts of aggression in the field</i>
28 January 2010	1200	An Israeli enemy patrol directed verbal abuse and obscenities in the Arabic language towards sentries manning the Lebanese Army position at Ruwaysat al-Hadab.
29 January 2010	1340	From a location opposite the Lebanese Army position at Ruwaysat al-Hadab, an Israeli enemy patrol observed Lebanese territory using binoculars.
30 January 2010	1730	From a location opposite Kafr Killa (the Fatima gate), an Israeli enemy soldier photographed and observed the Kafr Killa road.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Sea violations</i>
2 January 2010	2000	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 10 seconds.
3 January 2010	1910	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 10 seconds.
5 January 2010	2230	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for nine seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters and over the Ra's Naqurah position.
7 January 2010	1020	Two Israeli enemy military launches fired a number of rounds and cast explosive charges into the sea in order to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was within Lebanese territorial waters.
9 January 2010	0122	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
16 January 2010	1020	An Israeli enemy launch cast explosive charges into the sea in order to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was within Lebanese territorial waters.
17 January 2010	0715	An Israeli enemy launch fired a number of rounds and cast explosive charges into the sea in order to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was within Lebanese territorial waters.
	1815	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for two minutes towards Lebanese territorial waters and the Lebanese General Security position at Ra's Naqurah.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Sea violations</i>
31 January 2010	1825	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards buoy No. 1 and the Lebanese General Security position at Ra's Naqurah.
	0325	An Israeli enemy military launch fired two flare shells over Lebanese territorial waters.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Air violations</i>
2 January 2010	0607	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1359 hours.
	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over Naqurah and flew north as far as Jazzin. It then circled over the South before leaving at 1805 hours over Naqurah.
	1211	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1222 hours.
	1620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1752 hours.
	2005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2016 hours.
	2019	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2030 hours.
3 January 2010	1216	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over Naqurah before leaving at 1217 hours.
	1325	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1327 hours.
	1326	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1328 hours.
	1423	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1429 hours.
4 January 2010	1743	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1744 hours.
	2010	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2020 hours.
	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1420 hours over Rumaysh.
5 January 2010	0648	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0816 hours.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Air violations</i>
	0649	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0652	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0705 hours.
	1117	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun and heading north. They left at 1130 hours over the sea off Tripoli, heading towards Turkey.
	1120	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1744 hours.
	1125	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1127 hours.
	1142	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Tripoli and heading south. They left at 1135 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1158	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and heading north. They circled between Juniyah and the South before leaving at 1325 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1212	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1352 hours.
	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1216 hours.
	1440	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1442 hours.
	2050	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South for 10 seconds and then left.
	2124	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2143 hours.
6 January 2010	0706	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1731 hours.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2120 hours over Naqurah.
	0754	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1444 hours.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Naqurah.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Air violations</i>
6 January 2010	0808	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1816 hours.
	1114	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2204 hours.
	1435	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1436 hours.
	1442	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1443 hours.
	1445	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1446 hours.
	1455	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They flew as far as Baalbek and returned south before leaving at 1520 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1508	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1511 hours.
	1520	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They flew as far as Shikka and returned south before leaving at 1555 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1542	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1548 hours.
	1654	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1655 hours.
7 January 2010	1840	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms dropping decoy flares and flare shells before leaving at 1945 hours.
	1925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0523 hours.
	0653	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1505 hours.
	0707	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1731 hours.
	0714	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1815 hours.
	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over the South before leaving at 1525 hours over Rumaysh.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Air violations</i>
7 January 2010	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0946 hours.
	0915	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0950 hours.
	0920	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0945 hours.
	0925	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0927 hours.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0935 hours.
	0936	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0940 hours.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1022 hours.
	1016	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1031 hours.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1021 hours.
	1022	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1023 hours.
	1025	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1026 hours.
	1028	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1030 hours.
	1029	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1031 hours.
	1030	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1031 hours.
8 January 2010	1108	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1112 hours.
	1415	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1417 hours.
	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0406 hours.
	0247	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0306 hours.
	0557	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0714 hours.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Air violations</i>
	1110	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1120 hours.
9 January 2010	0708	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1503 hours.
10 January 2010	0926	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1431 hours.
	0932	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1506 hours.
	2035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2036 hours.
11 January 2010	0651	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1313 hours.
	0703	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0930 hours.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b and heading north. It circled over the South, the Bekaa and Beirut before leaving at 2300 hours over Naqurah.
21 January 2010	1150	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1155 hours.
25 January 2010	1340	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1345 hours.



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Agenda items 14 and 18

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**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their
implications for international peace, security
and development**

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

**Letter dated 1 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative
of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of February and March 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Agshin Mehdiyev
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 1 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia¹ for the months of February and March 2010

Date	Time	Direction	Fire point area	Used Weapons	Casualties & Damages
1 February	16.30-16.45 20.40-21.10		Mehdili and Jojugmarjanli villages, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	18.05-18.10		Berkaber village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	18.05-18.10		Unknown heights, Gazakh region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	21.50-22.15		Unknown heights, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
2 February	00.40-00.55 02.05-02.20		Ashagi Sayidahmadli and Garkhanbayli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	00.45-01.10		Unknown heights, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	11.15-11.18 17.30-18.04		Khojavand village, Kurapatkino region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	15.55-16.05		Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	21.15-21.30 22.30-22.45 23.15-23.30		Ashagi Sayidahmadli and Garkhanbayli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-

¹ Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under the occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

3 February	08.30-08.39 08.40-08.45		Mehdili and Jojugmarjanii villages, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	09.10-09.25 16.00-16.15		Ashagi Sayidahmadli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan Goyarkh village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	20.50-21.10		Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	22.00-22.30		Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
4 February	00.25-00.45		Unknown heights, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
8 February	05.20-05.30		Garagashli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
9 February	00.05-00.10		Sarijali village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.50-23.55		Yusifjanli and Shurabad villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
10 February	02.30-02.45		Yusifjanli and Shurabad villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
11 February	01.20-01.40		Yarimja village, the Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	21.20-21.25		Kuropatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-

	23.10-23.25		Gorgan village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.10-23.35		Unknown heights, Jabrail region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
12 February	06.10-06.20		Kangarli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
14 February	23.45-23.55		Sarijali and Javahirli villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
15 February	00.30-00.45		Sarijali and Javahirli villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	19.40-20.00		Ashagi Abdurahmanli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
16 February	02.00-02.15		Yarimja village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	16.25-16.35		Mosegeh village, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	20.10-20.15 22.00-22.27		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
17 February	04.15-04.30		Javahirli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	11.40-11.45		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-

	23.20-23.45		Jojugmarjanli and Mehdili villages, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
18 February			Tapqaraqoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	The soldiers of the Azerbaijani army — Mammadov Sahil Novruz oglu, 19, junior praporshik Farajov Royal Teshir oglu, 19, Rustamov David Sultanmuradovich, 19, were killed and soldier Adigezalov Elvin Murad oglu, 20, was injured
			Gizil Oba and Gapanly villages, Terter region, Azerbaijan		
			Yusifjanli and Javashirli villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan		
19 February	20.05-20.50		Unknown heights, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	16.40-17.20 19.40-19.50 21.25-21.45		Jojugmarjanli village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.30-23.50		Unknown heights, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
20 February	00.30-00.45 02.00-02.10		Unknown heights, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
21 February	12.30-12.40		Ashagi Seyidahmadli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	18.30-18.45		Tapqaraqoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-

	23.30-23.55		Jojugmarjanli and Mehdili villages, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.15-23.30		Sarijali village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
23 February	14.45-15.10 21.00-21.45		Chilaburt and Yarimja villages, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.20-23.30		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.35-23.40		Unknown heights, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.45-23.58		Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
25 February	15.30-16.30		Unknown heights, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	19.30-19.40		Chinarli village, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	19.55-20.15		Chilaburt village, the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	20.15-20.35		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	15.30-15.45		Mirshanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	Civilian population 39-year-old Asif Quliyev was injured

	22.30-22.45		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
26 February	12.50-13.15		Unknown heights, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.00-23.30		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
27 February	04.40-04.50		Giziloba village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
28 February	22.00-22.25		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
1 March	10.30-10.40 15.10-15.30		Tapgaragoyunlu and Gulustan villages, the Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	11.20-11.25		Mosegekhi village, Berd region, Armenia		
	19.00-19.05		Unknown heights, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	16.15-16.25		Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan Jojugmarjanli village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	20.20-20.30		Tagibayli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-

	22.30-22.45 23.45-00.00		Ashagi Abdulahmanli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
3 March	23.05-23.15		Ashaghi Abdulahmanli village, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.30-23.45 18.30-18.35		Unknown heights, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	02.50-03.15		Kangarli and Sarijali villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	02.50-03.45		Goyarkh village, Taratar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
4 March	18.20-18.25		Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
5 March	19.05-19.10		Berdavan village, Noyanberyan region, Armenia		
	13.50-14.15		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	19.00-19.05		Unknown heights, Gazakh region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
8 March	13.50-14.20		Krasnoselskaya region, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	12.40-12.45 14.23-14.38		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
9 March	20.15-20.20		Kangarli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-

	20.00-20.40		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	20.40-20.55		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
10 March	11.45-12.30		Mosesgeh village, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	19.20-19.30		Ashagi Askipara village, Gazakh region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.00-23.15		Voskepar village, Noyanberyan region, Armenia Unknown heights, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
11 March	00.10-00.15		Unknown heights, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	18.30-18.45		Marzili village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	20.25-20.35		Unknown heights, Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
14 March	10.10-10.35		Chilabort village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	20.30-20.45		Shuraabad village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
15 March	22.00-22.10		Gizil Oba village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-

16 March	16.30-16.35		Marzili village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
17 March	07.35-07.45		Unknown heights, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	Around 18.00		Bash Garvand village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	The soldier of Azerbaijani army Aliyev Mustafa Aslan was wounded
	18.00-18.20		Unknown heights, Noemberian region, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	23.30-23.35		Unknown heights, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
21 March	19.50-20.35 21.30-22.15		Gizil Oba and Yarymdzha villages, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
22 March	13.35-14.00		Gulustan and Tapqaraqoyunlu villages, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	13.35-14.00		Talish village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan		
23 March	08.00-08.20		Chilabort village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	13.45-14.00		Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
24 March	21.25-21.50		Kangarli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
25 March	04.20-04.40		Chilaburt village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-

	19.10-19.20		Mosesgeh village, Berd region, Armenia		
	21.02-21.12		Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan		
26 March	01.15-01.45 02.40-03.05		Unknown heights, Khojavand region Goyarch and Seysulan villages, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
28 March	17.00-17.15		Mehdli village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	22.55-23.35		Tagibayli and Kangarli villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan		
29 March	00.10-00.20		Tagibayli and Kangarli villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	19.20-19.50		Unknown heights and Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan		
	23.50-00.10		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
30 March	19.20-19.50		Unknown heights and Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-

	23.50-00.10		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-
31 March	18.35-18.40		Berkaber village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Firearm & Machinegun	-
	11.45-11.55		Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm & Machinegun	-



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Agenda items 13, 14 and 18

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Prevention of armed conflict

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their
implications for international peace, security and
development**

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

**Letter dated 2 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of
Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, recorded for the period of 1 March to 1 April 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13, 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Garen Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 2 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 March to 1 April 2010

N	(Direction)	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
	Chinari	01.03.10 13.15	SVD	1
	Chinari	01.03.10 16.15	12.7 Machinegun	2
	Chinari	01.03.10 19.00	12.7 Machinegun	15
	Aygedzor	01.03.10 20.30	Firearm	10
	Vazashen	01.03.10 23.25	Firearm	20
	Vahan	02.03.10 21.20	Firearm	30
	Sovetkend	02.03.10 21.40	7.62 Machinegun	500
			12.7 Machinegun	100
			Firearm	150
	Ajgepar	02.03.10 10.50	Firearm	2
	Ajgepar	02.03.10 11.30	Firearm	2
	Ajgepar	02.03.10 11.50	Firearm	4
	Ajgepar	02.03.10 14.00	Firearm	10
	Ajgepar	02.03.10 17.25	Firearm	1
	Nerqin Karmiraxbyur	02.03.10 22.45	7.62 Machinegun	4

	Nerqin Karmiraxbyur	03.03.10 01.00	Firearm	3
	Dovekh	02.03.10 13.40	SVD	3
	Berqaber	02.03.10 19.10	7.62 Machinegun	15
	Paravaqar	02.03.10 20.00	SVD	1
	Ajgehovit	03.03.10 00.10	Firearm	3
	Laligyugh	03.03.10 02.40	SVD	3
	Chinari	02.03.10 21.25	Firearm	4
	Bardzruni	02.03.10 15.05	Firearm	1
	Bardzruni	02.03.10 18.30	Firearm	7
	Bardzruni	02.03.10 18.50	Firearm	5
	Berdavan	04.03.10 18.40	SVD	3
	Movses	04.03.10 19.15	Firearm	4
	Vazashen	04.03.10 23.20	Firearm 7.62 Machinegun	1 2
	Vazashen	05.03.10 01.30	7.62 Machinegun	5
	Khndzorut	04.03.10 17.40	Firearm	7
	Movses	05.03.10 09.40	Firearm	2
	Chinari	05.03.10 19.00	SVD	1
	Kirants	06.03.10 02.10	7.62 Machinegun	5

	Khndzorut	05.03.10 06.30	Firearm	6
	Khndzorut	05.03.10 22.10	Firearm	3
	Barekamavan	06.03.10 17.00	Firearm	5
	Bardzruni	06.03.10 15.55	Firearm	1
	Khndzorut	06.03.10 22.40	Firearm	1
	Chinari	08.03.10 18.20	Firearm	3
	Paravaqar	08.03.10 23.30	Firearm	14
	Voskepar	09.03.10 14.15	Firearm	2
	Chinari	09.03.10 23.40	Firearm	35
	Bakhanis	10.03.10 00.15	7.62 Machinegun	30
	Movses	10.03.10 11.00	Firearm	3
	Movses	10.03.10 11.35	Firearm	8
	Movses	10.03.10 14.00	Firearm	3
	Laligyugh	11.03.10 23.30	Firearm	20
	Chinari	12.03.10 15.30	Firearm	5
	Berqaber	13.03.10 11.20	Firearm	3
	Kayanavan	14.03.10 16.40	Firearm	10
	Koti	15.03.10 12.40	Firearm 5.45 Machinegun	6 4
	Berdavan	15.03.10 13.25	Firearm	8

	Chinari	17.03.10 00.40	Firearm 7.62 Machinegun	100 120
	Koti	17.03.10 10.30	Firearm	13
	Movses	17.03.10 13.30	Firearm	1
	Chinari	17.03.10 18.00	12.7 Machinegun	5
	Nerqin Karmiraxbyur	18.03.10 08.40	Firearm	10
	Koti	18.03.10 15.25	Firearm 7.62 Machinegun	15 15
	Koti	18.03.10 15.25	Firearm	15
	Ajgepar	18.03.10 17.25	Firearm	4
	Ajgepar	18.03.10 19.00	Firearm	3
	Khndzorut	18.03.10 16.00	Firearm	5
	Khndzorut	18.03.10 16.30	Firearm	3
	Jokhaj	22.03.10 05.55	Firearm	1
	Jokhaj	22.03.10 06.05	Firearm	2
	Ajgepar	22.03.10 13.00	Firearm	2
	Ajgepar	22.03.10 14.40	Firearm	8~
	Chinari	23.03.10 14.50	SVD	2
	Khndzorut	23.03.10 11.15	Firearm	2
	Movses	24.03.10 20.30	Firearm	1
	Chinari	25.03.10 13.40	SVD	9

	Bardzruni	26.03.10 09.40	Firearm	20
	Barekamavan	27.03.10 18.20	Firearm	12
	Berdavan	27.03.10 19.40	Firearm	5
	Ajgepar	28.03.10 15.20	Firearm	6
	Dovegh	28.03.10 12.20	Firearm	7
	Dovegh	28.03.10 16.50	Firearm	25
	Chinari	28.03.10 16.20	Firearm SVD 12.7 Machinegun	6 8 2
	Chinari	28.03.10 18.00	SVD 7.62 Machinegun	20 25
	Barekamavan	30.03.10 03.40	Firearm	4
	Ajgepar	30.03.10 12.35	Firearm	3
	Movses	30.03.10 17.00	Firearm	3
	Chinari	30.03.10 15.05	7.62 Machinegun	40
	Chinari	30.03.10 23.00	Firearm SVD 7.62 Machinegun	30 10 7
	Chinari	30.03.10 23.10	Firearm SVD	20 6
	Nerqin Karmiraxbyur	31.03.10 11.00	Firearm	3
	Ajgepar	31.03.10 19.30	Firearm	15
	Khndzorut	31.03.10 08.40	Firearm	2

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline with the Republic of Armenia from 1 March to 1 April 2010:

Number of violations — 86

Shots — about 1711 (PK ~ 768, RPK ~ 4, SVD- 67, machine gun 12.7mm — 124, AK ~ 748).

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with the Nagorno Karabakh Republic from 1 March to 1 April 2010:

Number of violations — 378

Shots — about 2559 (PK ~ 177, SVD- 256, machine gun 12.7mm ~ 50, AK ~ 2076).

**General Assembly**

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6 April 2010

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Sixty-fourth session

Agenda item 111 (h)

**Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and
other elections: election of fourteen members of
the Human Rights Council**

**Note verbale dated 6 April 2010 from the Permanent Mission of
Mauritania to the United Nations addressed to the President of
the General Assembly**

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the United Nations has the honour to inform the President of the General Assembly that the Government of Mauritania has decided to present its candidature to the Human Rights Council for the 2010-2013 term at the elections to be held in New York in May 2010.

In this regard, the Permanent Mission of Mauritania has the honour to transmit herewith an aide-mémoire containing the obligations and commitments of Mauritania in promoting and protecting human rights (see annex).

Mauritania attaches great importance to the purpose for which the Human Rights Council was established by the General Assembly on 15 May 2006 and is fully committed to its objectives. Mauritania would therefore like to make its contribution to the Human Rights Council, which is the body responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe.

The Permanent Mission of Mauritania wishes to draw to the attention of the President of the General Assembly that Mauritania is a candidate to the Human Rights Council for the first time and requests that Mauritania be registered on the list of the candidates for election to the Human Rights Council in May 2010.

The Permanent Mission of Mauritania would be grateful if the present note verbale and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

Annex to the note verbale dated 6 April 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Mauritania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Note on the implementation of Mauritania's obligations regarding the promotion and protection of human rights

I. Introduction

General Assembly resolution 60/251, establishing the Human Rights Council in 2006, reminded all the States of the necessity to contribute to the promotion, protection and defence of human rights in the world. This goal draws on the efforts of each State domestically, but also on collective actions internationally, which allow all the States volunteering for it to contribute within the international bodies and mechanisms that are mandated to ensure the implementation of international commitments with respect to human rights. Among these bodies and mechanisms, the Human Rights Council stands as a major tool, as it offers to States becoming members the opportunity to contribute to giving effect to the goals that are sought.

Mauritania, being anxious to contribute to this collective effort, intends to seize this opportunity, through its candidacy to the Human Rights Council, to lend its support to the cause of human rights and complete the action of promotion and protection of human rights.

This struggle for human rights has been evidenced in the constant support bestowed upon the bodies of the United Nations, the African Union and the League of Arab States, which are in charge of human rights. This true commitment was concretely reflected in the substantial role that Mauritania played within the African, Arab and Islamic groups when it was a member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva from 2004 to 2006.

Within the framework of its efforts, Mauritania has undertaken to modernize its internal array of prescriptions and to promote the broadest adherence to the main international instruments related to human rights. This prescriptive process is the result of fruitful cooperation with the mechanisms and bodies of the United Nations treaties establishing the promotion and protection of human rights. It also reflects a will, on the part of the authorities, to implement the international commitments to which Mauritania has subscribed.

This will is structured around the consideration of all aspects of human rights, especially the economic and social aspects, which aim at giving effect to human rights through their broadest access by citizens.

The present document briefly presents the main accomplishments in Mauritania with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights. It outlines the institutions working in the field of human rights and highlights Mauritania's contribution to international cooperation in this respect. Finally, it emphasizes the status of ratifications of the main international instruments by Mauritania in this respect.

II. Domestic prescriptive framework for the promotion and protection of human rights

Mauritanian legislation establishing the promotion and protection of human rights was significantly strengthened by constitutional guaranties and by laws and regulations that were gradually added to modernize this arsenal.

1. Civil and political rights

Civil and political rights constitute an important component in national legislation related to human rights. The body of rights known as civil rights and political rights is indeed enshrined in various texts.

The right to equality between individuals and the right to non-discrimination in all its forms

This right has been guaranteed in all areas, political, economic, social and cultural. The enactment of the Law 025-2003 of 17 July 2003, establishing suppression of human trafficking and the Law of 2007 criminalizing slavery constitute substantial progress within this legislation.

The right to not be detained arbitrarily, to not be subjected to torture and to be granted a fair trial

These principles represent the most important guarantees and protections against arbitrariness and against denial of fundamental rights. Therefore, the Constitution, in its article 91, states that no one can be arbitrarily detained; and that the judiciary branch, guarantor of individual freedom, ensures respect for this principle under the conditions stated in the Law.

Freedom of thought, of expression, of association and of reunion

In its preamble, the Constitution of Mauritania guarantees political freedom and freedom to organize in unions. Under the provisions of article 10 of this Constitution, the State guarantees the freedom of opinion and thought, of expression, reunion and association. Several laws regulate the conditions for exercising these freedoms.¹

Civil and political rights are recognized by the Constitution and are exercised under the conditions laid down by the laws. These different texts guarantee the participation of citizens in public life, without restrictions other than those aiming at ensuring the protection of national interest, order, public security, national unity and territorial integrity.²

¹ Law 64.098 of 9 June 1964, on associations (amended) and Law 2000.043 of 26 June 2000, on development associations; Law 73.008 of 23 January 1973, on public meetings; Order 91.023 of 25 July 1991, on the freedom of the press; Law 93.038 of 20 July 1993, on the freedom to organize.

² Order 87.289 of 20 October 1987, establishing municipalities; Order 91.027 of 7 October 1991, establishing organic law concerning the election of the President of the Republic; Order 91.028 of 7 October 1991, establishing organic law concerning the election of the National Assembly deputies; Order 91.029 of 7 October 1991, on the election of senators; Order 94.011 of 15 February 1994, on the election of the senators representing Mauritians established abroad; Order 91.024 of 25 July 1991, on political parties; Laws 27, 28 and 30 of 7 July 2000, guaranteeing financing of the activities of political parties according the electoral results and introducing the system of proportional representation along with the election on a majority basis.

The penitentiary system and human rights

The penitentiary system of Mauritania is governed by Decree 98.078 of 26 October 1998, establishing the organization and functioning of penitentiary institutions and social rehabilitation institutions. The internal regulations of penitentiary institutions are governed by Decree 70.153 of 23 March 1970. The reference to social rehabilitation concerns all the activities organized in the prison environment and designed to facilitate, at the end of his detention, the social rehabilitation of the inmate.

2. Economic, social and cultural rights*The right to work, the right to organize and the right to social security*

The right to work is recognized for all Mauritians, from the preamble of the Constitution of 20 July 1991.

The freedom to organize is enshrined in article 10 of the Constitution and reiterated more explicitly in article 1 of the Law 93.038 of 20 July 1993, as well as in the provisions of International Labour Organization Convention No. 87 on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize of 1948, ratified by Mauritania in November 1963. As for the right to social security, it is guaranteed by article 38 of the Law 93.09 of 18 January 1993.

The right to a decent standard of living, the fight against poverty and the right to development

Poverty and underdevelopment constitute two major obstacles to fully ensuring the right to a decent standard of living and the right to development. Accordingly, since 1994, Mauritania has begun to elaborate a strategy for fighting against poverty, which led to the adoption in January 2001 of a strategic framework for the fight against poverty. The goal of this document was to anchor growth in the economic sphere of the most vulnerable groups, and to develop human resources and improve access by the poor to basic social services.

This strategy has enabled the country to reach positive results in the fight against poverty. In this way, the different profiles of poverty have demonstrated that, with the implementation of national policies, a decline in poverty has been observed in the past decades.

The right to education and the fight against illiteracy

This right has been enshrined by its insertion in the Constitution. It is part of the most important "social and economic rights" to implement concretely. In Mauritania it has been strengthened, since 2001, by the Law 2001-054 of 19 July 2001, which mandated basic education. Thanks to the implementation of this legislation, Mauritania qualified in 2003 for the accelerated girls' education initiative (fast track). The fight against illiteracy also constitutes a priority for governmental action.

The protection of the rights of vulnerable groups

Mauritania is particularly focused on women, children and the elderly as well as on handicapped persons, who are among the most vulnerable groups of

Mauritanian society. All targeted programmes aimed at fighting against poverty that are undertaken by the Government have as a purpose the social well-being and the satisfaction of the rights of these categories of persons. A specific Ministry is in charge of the families, the women and the children.

The respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of the rights of refugees and displaced persons

Mauritania has undertaken, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the voluntary and organized repatriation of all Mauritanian refugees in Senegal and in Mali. This operation, which began in January 2008, has allowed the repatriation of almost 20,000 of these refugees to the national territory. A national agency for the reception and reinsertion of these refugees was created and endowed with important financial means with a view to ensuring dignified living conditions to returning persons and to providing them with the means to undertake income-generating activities.

Regarding asylum of its territory, Mauritania has modernized its legislation and reorganized the conditions, allowing that all the persons who must be provided with international protection be guaranteed dignified conditions.

Finally, regarding the past violations of human rights, it must be emphasized that, at the national level, significant progress has been achieved, thus representing a total break from a past fraught with violations of human rights. This has resulted in the settlement of the issue known as "humanitarian liability" generated by the events that took place. In this respect, the victims' legal successors were asked forgiveness; a memory duty and a reparation duty were obtained as part of the final settlement of this issue.

III. Institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights

Several institutions have been created, allowing the Government to fulfil, in optimal conditions, the commitments and obligations regarding the promotion and protection of human rights.

1. The Commission for Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations with Civil Society

This mission of the Commission is to initiate a national policy of promotion and protection of human rights in a participatory and concerted approach and also to ensure the monitoring of all the international commitments made by Mauritania with respect to human rights. The Commission symbolizes Mauritania's commitment to design and implement actions of promotion and protection giving effect to basic human rights.

2. National Commission for Human Rights

It was instituted on the basis of the "principles" of the Conference of Paris in 1991. Independent from public authorities, the mission of this advisory institution is to alert and advise the Government and to review the latter's actions on aspects related to human rights.

3. The National Council for Childhood

The National Council for Childhood is an advisory body established within the Ministry in charge of families, women and children. Its mission is to assist the Government with the crafting of policies related to childhood.

4. The Ombudsman

This institution is directly involved in the process of regulating rights and duties and is also involved, through its reports presented to the President of the Republic, in diagnosing the dysfunctions of institutions that are likely to negatively affect human rights.

5. Civil society organizations

This network's density and the way it is networking society predisposes it to play an essential role in the promotion and protection of human rights. Public authorities have institutionalized the relationship between public administrations, particularly the Commission for Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations with Civil Society, in order to involve civil society organizations in the implementation of human rights programmes.

IV. Contribution to international cooperation as part of the promotion of human rights

Within the framework of cooperation and dialogue with the bodies in charge of treaties and special procedures, Mauritania has submitted several reports to different committees (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Committee on the Rights of the Child, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), with a notable progression of submissions since 1998. Mauritania has also received several special rapporteurs and working groups, within the framework of the evaluation of the human rights situation in the country. Among the visits relevant to special procedures in Mauritania, the following should be mentioned in particular:

- The Special Rapporteur on the rights of refugees, displaced persons and asylum seekers in Africa, in 2007
- The Special Rapporteur on the contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in January 2008
- The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, in February 2008
- The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, in October 2009

In September 2009, Mauritania signed an agreement with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the opening of an office representing this institution in Nouakchott (country office).

Mauritania will be the subject of an assessment of the human rights situation within the framework of the universal periodic review during the ninth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, from 22 November to 3 December 2010.

V. Status of ratifications by Mauritania of the main international instruments on human rights

<i>Legal instruments</i>	<i>Date of ratification</i>
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 26 June 1981	26/6/1986
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 21 December 1965	13/12/1988
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 30 November 1973	13/12/1988
International Pact of Civil and Political Rights, 1966	17/2/2005
International Labour Organization Convention No. 111 on discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, 25 June 1958	8/11/1963
International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, 10 November 1985	13/12/1988
Convention on Slavery, 1926	6/6/1986
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	17/12/2004
Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 6 September 1956	6/6/1986
Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 25 September 1962	6/6/1986
Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 28 July 1951	5/5/1987
Protocol to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 31 January 1967	5/5/1987
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	4/5/1976
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 18 December 1979	20/5/2000
International Convention on the Rights of the Child, 20 November 1989	8/4/1991
Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, 1969	22/7/1972
Convention (No. 4) on night work (women), 1919	20/6/1961
Convention (No. 6) on night work of young persons (industry), 1919	20/6/1961
Convention (No. 29) on forced labour, 1930	20/6/1961

<i>Legal instruments</i>	<i>Date of ratification</i>
Convention (No. 41) (revised) on night work (women), 1934	20/6/1961
Convention (No. 87) on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, 1948	20/6/1961
Convention (No. 89) on night work (women) revised, 1948	8/11/1963
Convention (No. 90) on night work of young persons (industry), 1948	8/11/1963
Convention (No. 105) on abolition of forced labour, 1957	3/4/1997
Convention (No. 182) on the worst forms of child labour, 1999	3/12/2001

VI. Commitments

Mauritania's candidacy to the Human Rights Council reflects the will to pursue the objective of contributing to a better promotion and protection of human rights in the world. It aims at strengthening the momentum for international cooperation between all countries and international mechanisms in charge of these questions.

By becoming a member of the Council, Mauritania is committed to fulfil its international obligations and to carry out the mandate and the mission that the General Assembly has assigned to this important institution. In particular, Mauritania will make sure to:

- Contribute to better promotion and protection of human rights in the world
- Strengthen the momentum for international cooperation between all countries and international mechanisms in charge of these issues
- Favour the anchoring of a culture of human rights in the world
- Promote bringing together cultures and peoples and rooting a culture of peace
- Support the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as those of the mechanisms and procedures of the Human Rights Council and of the bodies of treaties



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session**

Agenda item 14

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and
their implications for international peace,
security and development**

**Security Council
Sixty-fifth year**

**Identical letters dated 7 April 2010 from the Permanent
Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit the annexed four statements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia concerning the tenth round of the Geneva talks, held on 29 and 30 March 2010; the establishment of the trade mission of the Russian Federation on the occupied territory of Georgia; the construction-assemblage works of heliports on Georgia's occupied territories; and the ratification of the agreements on "joint efforts for the protection of the so-called border" between Russia and the Sokhumi and Tskhinvali proxy regimes (see annex I-IV).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander Lomaia
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I to the identical letters dated 7 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the tenth round of the Geneva talks, held on 29 and 30 March 2010

The tenth round of the Geneva talks was held on 29 and 30 March 2010, where the issues of security and stability in Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions and the safe and dignified return of the internally displaced persons and refugees to the places of their habitual residence were discussed. Meetings of the two working groups were held, in which participants took part in an individual capacity. Deliberations were moderated by the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and attended by participants from Georgia, the United States and the Russian Federation. The Secretary-General's recently appointed representative to Georgia, Antti Turunen, attended the discussions for the first time. The Head of the provisional administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District, Dimitri Sanakoev, and the Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Giorgi Baramia, took part in the tenth round of the Geneva talks. Representatives of the proxy regimes from Tskhinvali and Sokhumi also participated in the working groups.

The Geneva discussions started with two information sessions on 29 March. During these meetings the representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provided information on the registration of the refugees and internally displaced persons and the "go-and-see" visits to the places of previous habitual residence. The Georgian side welcomes such information sessions and expects that this practice will continue during the forthcoming rounds as well. Particular importance needs to be attached to the information session on the monitoring of the human rights violations in the occupied territories. During this session, participants will listen to the representatives of various international organizations and consider recommendations on ways to improve human rights protection in the occupied regions.

On 30 March, discussions were held within the two working groups. Unfortunately, no results were reached this time because of the rigid position of the representatives of the Russian Federation and its proxy regimes. Georgian participants once again raised the issue of the full implementation of the 12 August ceasefire agreement and the unconditional withdrawal of the Russian forces from the occupied regions of Georgia.

Moscow and its proxy regimes in Tskhinvali and Sokhumi continue to block the document of the Co-Chairs on the non-use of force and international security arrangements. The Georgian side welcomes this document despite its minimal content and believes that it represents a step in the right direction, which will allow the development of an effective international mechanism contributing to the fulfilment of the obligations under the 12 August ceasefire agreement.

Participants from Russia once again voiced their well-known positions on the unacceptability of the presence of international missions on the occupied territories,

inadmissibility of the monitoring of the human rights violations and impossibility of unimpeded access of the humanitarian cargoes. These positions further distance Moscow from the views of the international community.

Participants of the tenth round of the Geneva Talks discussed the necessity to resume the full-fledged functioning of the incident prevention and response mechanisms. The incident prevention and response mechanism related to the Tskhinvali region has not been working since October 2009, whereas the effective participation of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this mechanism is not yet possible due to the incomprehensible position of Moscow and the Tskhinvali proxy regime. Discussions further focused on improvement of the effectiveness of the incident prevention and response mechanisms by carrying out joint visits and intensifying the exchange of information. However, the prospects of these elements materializing remain minimal at this stage due to the negative position of Moscow and its proxy regimes.

It should be especially noted that Moscow's statements during the talks were particularly threatening and aggressive.

At the session of the second working group, participants continued to discuss the document on the joint undertakings proposed by the Co-Chairs. This document envisages a combination of the measures aimed at ensuring the safe and dignified return of the refugees and internally displaced persons to the places of their habitual residence. This time, protection of the human rights and the go-and-see visits were discussed in detail. Moscow and its proxy regimes once again tried to politicize the issue in order to block any opportunity of agreement.

Representatives of Moscow and the proxy regimes continued to question the fundamental right of the refugees and internally displaced persons to return to their homes in safety and dignity. This approach indicates clearly that Moscow carries on with its decade-old policy of impeding the process of internally displaced person return.

Participants agreed to hold the eleventh round of the Geneva talks on 8 June 2010.

Tbilisi, 31 March 2010

Annex II to the identical letters dated 7 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on establishment of the trade mission of the Russian Federation on the occupied territory of Georgia, in the so-called "Republic of Abkhazia"

On 31 March 2010, the Government of Russia issued the order about establishment of the trade mission of the Russian Federation on the occupied territory of Georgia, in the so-called "Republic Abkhazia".

The aforesaid fact is yet another gross violation of the universally recognized norms and principles of international law, another attempt of encroachment on the sovereignty of Georgia and manifestation of the policy of annexation of integral parts of territory of Georgia. After the conclusion of the so-called agreements on creation of military bases and joint protection of the so-called "borders", Russia through this step tries to completely include the occupied territories not only in its military and political, but also economic space.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia expresses its strong protest over these destructive actions carried out by Russia and demands to stop the occupation and annexation of integral parts of Georgia.

Tbilisi, 6 April 2010

Annex III to the identical letters dated 7 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the announcement of an open auction for awarding a State contract on construction-assemblage works of heliports on Georgia's occupied territories of Java and Akhalgori

The official website of the Russian Federation posted information on the plan to hold an open auction for awarding a State contract on construction-assemblage works of heliports on Georgia's occupied territories of Java and Akhalgori.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia once again focuses the international community's attention on the military build-up taking place on the Russian-occupied territories, which, apart from the creation of military bases, includes construction of military heliports, which may lead to a further violation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

The creation and development of military infrastructure on the occupied territories represents a flagrant violation of the fundamental norms and principles of international law and the six-point ceasefire agreement. Besides, the announcement of the Russian national tender on the occupied territory of the Tskhinvali region indicates once again that Russia is an occupier, which exercises an effective control on Georgia's occupied territories. Moreover, the uncontrolled flight of military helicopters in Georgian airspace poses a threat to the security of international civil aviation, the principles of which are upheld in the framework of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia expresses its strict protest over Russia's destructive actions and calls on the international community to take decisive measures in order to prevent militarization of Georgia's occupied regions, infringement of Georgia's sovereignty as well as the occupation and annexation of its integral territories.

Tbilisi, 31 March 2010

Annex IV to the identical letters dated 7 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the ratification of the agreements on “joint efforts for the protection of the so-called border” between Russia and the Sokhumi and Tskhinvali proxy regimes

On 26 March 2010, the State Duma of the Russian Federation ratified the agreements on “joint efforts for the protection of the so-called border” concluded on 30 April 2009 between Russia and the Sokhumi and Tskhinvali proxy regimes.

This provocative action of the Russian Federation represents a gross violation of the fundamental norms and principles of international law, demonstrative neglect of the six-point agreement, an attempt to forcefully legitimize changes of the internationally recognized State borders of the sovereign country and yet another demonstration of the deliberate policy of annexation of the occupied territories. Any agreement concluded between an occupying country and its own proxy regimes is null and void from the standpoint of international law.

Georgia calls on the international community to give a due assessment of Russia’s destructive actions and activate efforts for the prevention of the occupation and annexation of Georgia’s integral territories.

Tbilisi, 26 March 2010



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General and complete disarmament

Sixty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

**Identical letters dated 29 March 2010 from the Permanent
Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith declarations by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization in connection with the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (annex I) and the sixty-fifth anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 (annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have these declarations circulated as documents of the current session of the General Assembly under agenda items 96 and 126, respectively, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vitaly Churkin



Annex I to the identical letters dated 29 March 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization in connection with the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

25 March 2010

Moscow

We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, aware of the need to ensure the effective functioning of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as one of the support mechanisms of the collective security system, reaffirm our strong support for the Treaty and welcome multilateral efforts to strengthen it.

On the basis of objective and comprehensive analysis of past problems and current challenges in the area of nuclear non-proliferation, the forthcoming 2010 NPT Review Conference should develop an agreed package of measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the Treaty and ensuring that all parties to the Treaty unconditionally comply with their obligations on the basis of the indivisibility of its three fundamental pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Contemporary proliferation threats can and must be eliminated on the basis of the Treaty. We call for the verification capabilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to be strengthened and expanded, including by establishing additional protocols to IAEA safeguards agreements as the universally accepted standard for verifying NPT parties' compliance with their non-proliferation obligations.

Reaffirming our commitment to the noble goal of a world free of nuclear weapons, we support the efforts of States related to the fulfilment of their obligations under article VI of the Treaty. The conclusion of a new legally binding treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States on the further reduction and limitation of strategic offensive weapons will make a substantive contribution to disarmament efforts, bearing in mind the inseparable link between such reductions and the deployment of global anti-ballistic missile defence systems.

We look forward to all nuclear-weapon States systematically joining the disarmament efforts of the Russian Federation and the United States.

We support globalizing the obligations in the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of their Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles.

We are convinced of the need to give a new impetus to multilateral formats. Important steps in the process of nuclear disarmament and in strengthening the non-proliferation regime should be: the swift entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the launch at the Conference on Disarmament of

negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons; and the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones. We note with satisfaction the entry into force on 21 March 2009 of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, and the holding of the first consultative meeting of its States parties. We emphasize the role of this zone in promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in the environmental rehabilitation of territories affected by radioactive contamination.

At the same time, we note the need for every possible assistance in matters related to the safe and reliable storage of radioactive waste in Central Asia.

Stressing the importance of increasing confidence among States, we support discussion at the 2010 NPT Review Conference of non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty receiving assurances that nuclear weapons will not be used against them. We express our readiness to facilitate the swift conclusion of the appropriate arrangements.

The 2010 NPT Review Conference should determine how best to ensure that all NPT State parties have unhindered access to the benefits of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, provided that they comply with their non-proliferation obligations in good faith. We emphasize the relevance of the initiative to develop a global nuclear energy infrastructure and to establish international centres providing nuclear fuel cycle services. We are committed to working constructively with all NPT States parties in order to ensure the success of the 2010 Review Conference and to consolidate international efforts aimed at maximizing the Treaty's potential with a view to preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons while promoting disarmament and peaceful nuclear cooperation.

**Annex II to the identical letters dated 29 March 2010 from
the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and
the President of the Security Council**

**Declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the
States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization
in connection with the sixty-fifth anniversary of the victory in
the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945**

25 March 2010

Moscow

The forthcoming sixty-fifth anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, won through the heroism and self-sacrifice of the peoples of our countries, reminds us once more of the massive loss of human life and the achievement of those who, at the cost of their lives, deprivation and suffering, brought liberation and peace to the world in the struggle against fascism. We honour and respect their memories.

The tragic lessons of history from the troubled war years have not been forgotten: they live on in the minds of people and call on us to act in defence of peace.

We consider unacceptable any attempts to revise the historical significance of the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 and the outcome of the Second World War, or to distort the assessment of that period.

Today humanity is facing a broad range of serious security threats and challenges, and a growth in manifestations of neo-Nazi ideology, extremism and xenophobia. In this context, the collective efforts during the Second World War by the international community to ensure its subsequent peaceful and stable development take on particular significance.

The States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization support close cooperation with other international organizations and are determined, through collective action, to do their utmost to strengthen regional and international security and stability, and to resolve conflicts by exclusively peaceful means.

Marking the glorious anniversary of the victory, the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization call on the international community to work together to establish a world order based on the principles of international law and equal and indivisible security for all countries.